EAST WASHINGTON RURAL WATER CORP. CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

East Washington Rural Water purchases water from the City of Salem, which is surface water from Lake John Hay. In order to inform you about the water we deliver to your home, we want you to understand the sampling requirements and the efforts we are taking to meet all state health standards.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The tables in this report list all the contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2020. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than 1 year old.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that my cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; *Organic chemical contaminants,* including *synthetic* and *volatile organic chemicals*, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health risk effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by **Cryptosporidium** and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, under the direction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to publish a Water Quality Report to our customers. Yearly reports will be mailed to our customers by July 1 of each year.

East Washington Rural Water
P.O. Box 401
Salem, IN 47167

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2020

East Washington
Rural Water

The East Washington Rural Water Corporation Board of Directors meet the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at our company office located at 102 E. Westminster Dr. Salem, IN 47167. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water resource. If you have any questions, please call Nathan Risen at (812) 883-6429, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

On this page, you will find test results from East Washington Rural Water and from the City of Salem. We understand that you might not be familiar with all of the terms and abbreviations, so we have added the following definitions to help your better understand these terms:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

PCi/l: Picocuries per liter *(a measure of radioactivity)*.

Lead Statement

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected - East Washington Rural Water

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.033	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	<1.0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	57.8	33 - 109	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	64.4	44.8 - 86.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected - City of Salem

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2020	0.1	0.056 - 0.056	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	1	0.93 - 0.93	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2020	0.29	0.209 - 0.29	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	No	Soil Runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2020	12/31/2020	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.